

AMONG THE PUPILS

Visitor at Kamehameha Tells of
Life in the Schools.

AIM IS TOWARD HIGHER LIVING

Instruction Given in all
Branches.

Principles of Hygiene Considered
of Highest Importance
to the Young.

The Kamehameha School opened in 1887 with room for 125 boys, to be increased to accommodations for 200, if necessary. These to be taught common school branches, useful knowledge and manual training. Since then there have been opened two other schools, one for Hawaiian boys of 6 to 12 and another for Hawaiian girls. All of these schools were endowed by the Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, who left \$400,000 for this purpose, to which some \$200,000 besides erecting four extensive buildings—Museum, Bishop Hall, Preparatory and the new chapel—the latter to hold 500 people. It is to be with stained glass windows, to have a church organ, etc., and to be ready for next Founder's Day, December 19th. All pupils are medically examined by the school physician, Dr. Day, and pronounced free from disease before they can be admitted to these schools.

At the Preparatory School are 60 little boys, who receive a careful home training, together with a common school education, to which has been added music, drawing, knife-work and modeling in clay. A Kamehameha Preparatory School is daily bath, clean, wholesome food, plenty of clean clothing and is tenderly cared for when sick. He is obliged to work every day, to weed in the early morning, to make his bed, to set table, to clean and wash dishes, and to even sew a little.

The teaching at the Preparatory School is not only excellent in quality, but employs the best-known methods for developing the mind. A visit to a school room will enable one to see the character of a Hawaiian child takes in studying the habits of insects, which may be seen spinning their webs on bushes, caterpillars taking huge bites from a green leaf, etc. In all these schools you will find tables spread with white cloths and silver in use, which is of itself an education, an uplift from sitting on the floor eating out of the fingers. Hawaiian children are not very initiative, but show real ingenuity. They build charming little grass huts, make violins, guitars, etc., of bamboo; also, little cases covered with white cloth. The study of the Bible is carefully taught, while practical Christianity is illustrated by the kindness and unselfishness of the teachers.

The Preparatory School boys entering school at 6, often speaking but little English, and that of a poor sort, are ready at the age of 12 to enter the Manual School, where they encounter a new atmosphere of independence, governed by military discipline. Honor and respect follow a boy comparatively perfect in conduct and lessons. Corporal punishment does not exist here. He begins on second honor and may go up or down, up to first honor and be decorated with a ribbon, still higher to silver pin, which he will wear with much joy upon his coat lap, and which gains for him many privileges, not the least of these being the use of a little parlor called the silver-pin room. Third honor is in disgrace; third honor on parole means imprisonment in the boy's room.

To begin a day at Kamehameha one must arise bright and early, 5:30 a. m., when the boys gang start out with picks and shovels on their shoulders. They work on the farm, milk the cows, feed cattle, take charge of vegetable and flower gardens, cut down trees, saw wood, while others prepare breakfast, set tables, clean dormitory cottages and other buildings. At 7 o'clock the boys return to their rooms, which they put in order, ready for inspection of the teachers, which comes immediately after their breakfast, which is served by Kamehameha boys. The meals are all very simple, but of good quality. Now comes washing of dishes and putting in order of dining hall and pantry. At 8 o'clock Kamehameha Hospital is open for the care of sores, wounds, etc. There are always the Superintendent and three Hawaiian boys on duty at this time. The boys sew, one week at a time, in regular rotation, these being members of the sixth grade, or graduating class.

At 8:40 the bugle sounds for roll-call, when the boys stand in line to be inspected as to personal neatness in dress, etc., before marching to chapel for opening exercises. Recitations begin at 9 and continue until 12:15. The subjects taught are reading and phonetic spelling, the latter of great use to Hawaiians; elementary algebra and geometry, history, geography, drawing, in which all Hawaiians excel; literature and science, which includes botany, zoology, physiology and chemistry; science is taught through object lessons. There is also a post-graduate course of methods for normal class. Preparatory School being a good practice department. At 12:30 comes dinner. At 1:30 p. m. a whistle sounds, which is obeyed by crowds of boys grotesquely dressed in old clothes, with blue blouses and sometimes old felt hats, when you would scarcely recognize the well-dressed students of the morning. From this time until 4:30 the boys will work in carpenter, mechanic and turning (forge and pattern-making) shops, in-tailor and printing shops. They will learn the use and

care of tools. Besides regular lessons in the elements of carpentry, forging, iron and wood-turning the boys have made a fine iron gate, which guards the lower entrance to Kamehameha grounds, have made fittings for school rooms, shops and gymnasium, can turn beautiful calabashes. The table and large chair in the chapel were made in the three shops, in the printing shop the boys learn to set type and the use of printing press. Two papers are edited and printed at Kamehameha School. One, Handicraft, which contains original matter of teachers and pupils, the English of the latter being expressed in an amusingly foreign manner. The other paper is entitled Pacific Teacher. Blanks and programs of all kinds are printed here. The teacher in the tailor shop is a Hawaiian educated at Hampton School. Here is taught cutting and fitting of men's suits and undergarments.

All the Kamehameha uniforms are made here, as well as mosquito nets, bedding, table linen, etc. As all the Kamehameha School are lighted by electricity, the dynamo, engine, etc., must be carefully attended to. Wiring of buildings has been done by Hawaiian boys under their teachers. Pumping water from artesian well is also done. Thousands of dollars have been expended on the buildings and machinery of Kamehameha.

As an English visitor to the school exclaimed: "You would not see in all Europe a school so endowed and maintained through private philanthropy." Shops close at 4:30, after which comes drill two days in the week, accompanied by the Kamehameha Band, discoursing lively music. Military system has done much for these boys in manliness. They are taught to drill by themselves, the boys being made officers for this purpose.

After supper, at 6:30, study hour begins, and at 9 o'clock the busy day is finished, the last sound at Kamehameha being "Taps." Sunday is a bright and cheery season. Sunday School is taught by means of Blakelee's system of Sunday school lessons, with often original methods of showing the history and geography of ancient days and places, and aids for impressing the beautiful lessons of the Bible. After Sunday School there is an intermission of three-quarters of an hour, when church begins. There is a choir of boy and girl voices, and the sermon is simple and practical. It is a pleasant sight, that of nearly 300 Hawaiian boys and girls in the chapel. Prayer meetings come in the afternoon, as well as on Wednesday evening. There is a drill Sunday afternoon, and the day closes with singing of hymns and sometimes stereopticon illustration of Bible history and people.

Science is the gate to many branches of knowledge, and social and right living are reached through it, while observations upon animal and flower life lead the pupils to understand themselves, and from these they are made to understand why one's life must have social purity. After studies and experiments shown at Kamehameha, of the action of the action of tobacco and alcohol upon body and mind, of inoculation, of the elements of foods and their effects, the Hawaiian can no longer sin from ignorance. Should not the idea of inoculation be made a public fact, in order that the people should understand the necessity of isolation? Vaccination, too, is considered barbarous, because the necessity for it is not understood. If in India, China and Japan simple ideas of contagion and contamination could be taught, whole nations might be saved.

The Hawaiians are subject to malarial fever, often of a typhoid nature, generally terminating fatally in native homes where hygiene and nursing are not understood, though the "Lomi-Lomi" is noted. Years ago, when measles and smallpox were epidemic in the Hawaiian Islands, hundreds of natives died from bathing in cold water. Hence the necessity for the teaching of this subject in schools. Hygiene and nursing are taught only during the last year of the school course, and emphasized by practice in the school hospital, which in its way is quite ample, a place of comfort to the sick, of practice to the well.

It is astonishing how skillful Hawaiian boys become as nurses. Many a fever, some of them dangerous, has been nursed to the end, and up to this time not a case has been lost, due to the nursing, as well as the medical attendance. Also in the last school year a course in civics or intelligent citizenship.

Christianity is impressed upon the pupil by talks. Practical Christianity soon shows itself in the lives of both teachers and pupils. It is also often necessary for the teachers to develop truthfulness and honesty.

This paper, though the result of a protracted visit to Kamehameha, has not mentioned the Kamehameha Girls' School. Here we shall be delighted with the commodious building and grounds and the happy faces of Hawaiian girls. By their appearance you will know they are having an ideal home training. On Thursday afternoon you will find them ironing in the big laundry, looking radiant over the piles of snowy clothes, which you will consider with a critical eye, and find really beautifully ironed. They do the housework of this great establishment, cook and serve excellent meals, wash dishes and silver, do washing, ironing, sweeping, besides doing their regular school work. We will come another day to see their class-room work, which I hear is excellent, as they have exceptional teachers. Hawaiian girls are musical and some of them artistic. The girls also have a course in nursing and hygiene, with hospital practice in the case of Kamehameha small boys. They learn to cut, sew and fit their own dresses.

What will become of these boys and girls? The former find no difficulty in getting work in the trades and schools, but the girls are more restricted. Of these schools, with thoughtful methods and benevolent aims can furnish teachers, nurses, seamstresses and house workers, mechanics, and can save a few hundred of these interesting natives from ignorance, disease and misery, the mission of Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop will not have been vain.

May a new race arise from the Hawaiians, like a phoenix from its ashes, to minister to the true wants of Hawaii and to gladden the hearts of its loving friends.

A Menace to Navigation.

The Examiner says: The old barge Beaver of Portland that broke away from the tug Tongolo September 4th about 10 miles south of Cape Blanco on the Oregon coast is rolling around somewhere in the Pacific Ocean with four tons of giant powder and a lot of spikes in her hold. She was sighted by the steamship Walla Walla on the morning of September 14th in latitude 41°30' north and longitude 124°41' west. The derelict then was directly in the track of the big passenger boats plying between here and northern ports. Should one of them crash into the Beaver some dark night, a parallel for the destruction of life that would result could not be found in maritime history.

A strong current which sweeps from northward to southwest may eventually drift the derelict ashore. But this is doubtful, as her position when last seen was so dangerous to passing craft that it is thought some catastrophe will result before she can be found or destroyed. The giant powder which composed the cargo was to be used for blasting in the mines on the Rogue river.

It was said that the Government would probably dispatch a vessel to search for and destroy this menace to navigation.

Project for Steamer Waiatua.

There has been talk along the water front during the past few days of the project on the part of the owners of the schooner Waiatua of turning that vessel into a steamer to ply between Waialua ports and Honolulu. This was seriously thought of on account of the guarantee of the trade of several Waialua people, should the Waiatua make two trips a week.

It was learned that the O. R. & L. Co. had an engine and boiler which were not being used, and Messrs. Catton & Nell were given the work of negotiating for these and quoting price of putting the same into the schooner. The O. R. & L. Co. decided that they wanted the boiler and engine for themselves and so the project fell through.

The owners have given up the matter for the present, but it is just possible that should a fair opportunity present itself the Waiatua will yet be a steamer.

WHARF AND WAVE.

It is understood now that the Kaimiloa will not be broken up, but will be refitted for trade.

Fifteen men were transferred from the Philadelphia before her departure—seven to the Bennington and eight to the Wheeling.

The Irmgard, in the morning, and the Alden Besse, in the afternoon, both sailed for San Francisco yesterday. It will be no race whatever, as the Irmgard is the fastest boat by far.

The Hawaiian bark R. P. Rithet, Thompson master, arrived in port Tuesday afternoon, having been 19 days on the voyage from San Francisco, with a cargo of general merchandise for C. Brewer & Co.

The steamer Lohua of the Wilder Steamship Company, has received a complete overhauling, and will go to sea on her usual route today. Ben, at one time steward on the Mauna Loa, will go as chief steward of the Lohua.

The R. P. Rithet brought 16 head of fine horses from San Francisco. One was shot on the voyage down. The animal became unmanageable, jumped out of the stall, ran up and down the deck and met with such injuries as to make shooting necessary.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia got under way at 8:15 a. m. Tuesday. She flew her home-ward pennant, which on account of the lack of wind, received a wetting. Dr. Hessler spoke about making a small balloon to keep the end in the air upon entrance into San Francisco.

Twenty half-pound tins of opium, enclosed in a small box, were found far up forward, near the pump, on the R. P. Rithet yesterday morning by Inspector Manoha. No owner has been found. The opium is the best Hong Kong stuff, and is marked duty paid in San Francisco.

Charles Clark and Joseph Carces, two sailors from the R. P. Rithet, were arrested last night for riding bicycles without lights. It has been the habit of these men to practice on wheels around Brewer's wharf. They were called up with a round turn last night. Clark and Carces were bailed out by the master of the Rithet.

The last trip of the Irmgard to San Francisco was made in 23 days, the longest it has ever taken that swift packet. The quickest time to San Francisco was 10½ days and the quickest trip to Honolulu from the same port was 8½ days. This was really 8 days, but the Irmgard was forced to remain outside over night, thus making the half day.

The Claudine anchored off Koko Head at about 1:30 p. m. and a boat was sent ashore on the leeward side of that place. It is supposed that several stowaways were sent ashore. Captain Cameron had strict orders to search the ship thoroughly before reaching Molokai, and in case any should be found, to send them ashore in a boat.

The American bark Colusa, G. H. Ewart master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 61 days from Newcastle with a cargo of 1820 tons of coal consigned to order. She left Newcastle on July 31st and had a succession of light winds and calms. She had been in sight of the islands for several days but could not make port on account of the wind.

Captain Thompson of the R. P. Rithet is very glad to get back into port again. He has been absent for nearly three months, during which time several new plates were put into his packet and other repairs attended to. Captain Thompson reports sighting but not speaking, a four masted schooner and a three masted schooner, both bound north.

following: 7 pkgs electrical goods, 7 cylinders ammonia, 250 cs and 30 bbls salmon, 2 pkgs machinery, 3,396 lbs soda, 10,200 lbs manufactured tobacco, 88 pkgs hardware, 161,362 lbs barley, 20,558 lbs corn, 39,271 lbs bran, 16,567 lbs middlings, 17 bales dry goods, 103,750 lbs bone meal, 1 cs oil, 4,612 lbs beans, 7 bales leather, 20 ctls wheat, 175 cs canned goods, 725 lbs dried fruit, 280 bales hay, 2,535 lbs oats, 18 cs drugs, 1,031 gals wine, 11,130 lbs coke, 910 gals beer, 115 cs boots and shoes, 47,010 lbs rolled barley and 250 hogs.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.
W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Bennington, Nichols, Cruise.
U. S. Gunboat Wheeling, Sebree, San Francisco, October 3.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include Coasters.)
Am. bk. Rufus E. Wood, Mac Leod, Nainaimo, B. C., September 19.
Br. bk. Lebu, Sandison, Pisagua, Chile, September 21.
Am. schr. Charles R. Wilson, Johnson, Gray's Harbor, September 26.
Br. bk. Kosciuszko, Rodd, Newcastle, September 26.
Ger. bk. J. C. Pfleger, Haaver, Liverpool, September 27.
Am. schr. Lyman D. Foster, Killman, Westport, N. Z., September 30.
Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, Thompson, San Francisco, October 5.
Am. bk. Colusa, Ewart, Newcastle, October 6.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:
Schr. Jno. G. North, Frisco, Sept. 5
Schr. Spokane, Port Gamble, Oct. 8

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, October 5.
Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, Thompson, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Wednesday, October 6.
Am. bk. Colusa, Ewart, from Newcastle.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, October 7.
Stmr. Iwa, from Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, October 5.
U. S. S. Philadelphia, Dyer, for San Francisco.
Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Maui ports.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for ports on Kauai.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Hoopaka and Kukuhaele.

Wednesday, October 6.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Thursday, October 7.
Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.
Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, for San Francisco.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for San Francisco.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Lohua, Nye, for Olowahu, Kula and Oolaka, at 4 p. m.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, October 5.—Julian Monsarrat, J. D. Paris, Ant. Fernandez, R. B. Hose, F. Stark, W. C. Achi and wife, Mrs. Lindley and children, Mrs. Freidenberg, Wm. Lelewi, G. Amoy and 60 on deck.

Departures.
For Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, October 5.—Miss Lindsay, D. Conway, C. Rice, Deputy Sheriff Coney, Mrs. Flohr, O. Sorenson, Miss J. Lovell, C. Awa, Chung Sing, Mrs. C. Christian, Mrs. Christian, K. Hiraoka.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Helene, October 5.—C. B. Wells, Lem Lee and sister, Ah Naing and two children, W. I. Ball, T. F. McTigue, K. A. Bainbridge Bell, A. W. Cornelius, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. F. G. Douse and infant, Miss Aki, Chun Dock and wife, W. L. Stanley, E. P. Dole, C. B. Dwight, Kam Duck, C. B. Reynolds, C. A. Doyle.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bk. Alden Besse, October 7.—6,639 bags sugar, 1,580 bags rice, 24 bags coffee, shipped by Wm. G. Irwin & Co., T. H. Davies & Co., M. Phillips & Co., Grinbaum & Co., Hyman Bros.; value, \$37,984.

For San Francisco, per bktn. Irmgard, October 7.—19,337 bags sugar (2,294,220 pounds), valued at \$72,043; shipped by F. A. Schaefer & Co., T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. —AND— Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:
BELGICOct. 12	CITY OF PEKINGOct. 9
PERUOct. 22	CHINAOct. 28
RIO DE JANEIRONov. 9	BELGICNov. 6
GAELICNov. 19	COPTICNov. 25
DORICDec. 10	RIO DE JANEIRODec. 4
CHINADec. 19	CITY OF PEKINGDec. 25

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co.

—AGENTS.—

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
SECOND DIVISION.

The Deputy Assessors of the Second Taxation Division will be at the following places on the dates mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting Property Taxes as provided by law:

WAILUKU DISTRICT:
Waihee, Monday, Oct. 4th, 1897.
Kahului, Wednesday, Oct. 6th, 1897.
Waiehu, Thursday, Oct. 7th, 1897.
Waikapu, Friday, Oct. 8th, 1897.
Uluhalakua, Monday, Oct. 11th, 1897.
Makana, Tuesday, Oct. 12th, 1897.
Wailuku, Monday, Nov. 1st to Monday, Nov. 15th, except Sundays.

MAKAWAO DISTRICT:
Keokea, Monday, Sept. 27th, 1897.
Pulehu, Monday, Oct. 4th, 1897.
Makawao, Monday, Oct. 11th, 1897.
Paia, Wednesday, Oct. 13th, and Monday, Nov. 15th, 1897.

HANA DISTRICT:
Hana Court House, Monday, Oct. 18th, 1897.
Keanae, Tuesday, Oct. 19th, 1897.
Mokua, Friday, Oct. 22d, 1897.
Kaupo, Monday, Oct. 25th, 1897.
Kipahulu, Monday, Nov. 15th, 1897.

LAHAINA DISTRICT:
Kahakuloa, Monday, Sept. 13th, 1897.
Olowahu, Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1897.
Lahaina, Friday, Sept. 17th, and Monday, Nov. 15th, 1897.

MOLOKAI DISTRICT:
Kamalo, Friday, Oct. 8th, 1897.
Kaunakakai, Saturday, Oct. 9th, 1897.
Halawa, Monday, Oct. 11th, 1897.
Pukoo, Tuesday, Oct. 12th, 1897.

LANAI DISTRICT:
Koele, Monday, Oct. 18th, 1897.

Ten per cent will be added to all property taxes remaining unpaid after November 15th, 1897.

Taxes amounting to more than Ten Dollars payable in gold.

The Delinquent List will be published on and after December 1st, 1897.
C. H. DICKEY,
1903-31F Assessor, Second Division.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed executrix of the will of the late Francis Spencer, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated at her place of abode in Waimea, South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARTHA N. SPENCER, Executrix of the Will of Francis Spencer, Deceased.
Dated Waimea, Hawaii, August 6, 1897. 1898-1d

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, September 6, 1897, the undersigned was appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of C. Lehmann of Honolulu, Hamakua, Hawaii, by the Hon. E. G. Hitchcock, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, sitting in Chambers. And that, all persons having claims against the said C. Lehmann, bankrupt, must present the same at my office at Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., without delay.
Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., September 7, 1897.
W. S. WISE,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of C. Lehmann. 1899-41F

NOTICE.

The California Fruit Market (P. G. Camarinos & Co.) will purchase all kinds of produce, fruits and poultry in either large or small quantities. Persons residing on Oahu or any of the other islands having turkey, chickens, eggs, butter, oranges, limes, alligator pears or any other kind of marketable produce, fruits or poultry, can send the same to them and get the market price.
Honolulu 7th Sept., 1897.
4707-1f 1897-1f

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company —1897—

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay and Makana the same day; Maui, Kona, and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Tuesday ..Oct. 12 Tuesday ..Nov. 23
Friday ..Oct. 22 Friday ..Dec. 5
Tuesday ..Nov. 2 Tuesday ..Dec. 14
*Friday ..Nov. 12 Thursday ..Dec. 23

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Maunakona and Kawaihoa the same day; Makana, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday ..Oct. 8 Tuesday ..Nov. 30
Tuesday ..Oct. 19 Friday ..Dec. 10
Friday ..Oct. 29 Tuesday ..Dec. 21
Tuesday ..Nov. 9 Friday ..Dec. 31
Friday ..Nov. 19 ..

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. HELENE, FREEMAN, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamakua and Kipahulu, Maui. Returns, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kauai, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.
This company reserves the right to make changes in the date of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.
C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Superintendent.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendant.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco or Vancouver on or about the following dates in 1897:

ARRIVE	LEAVE
From San Francisco for San Francisco or Vancouver—	For San Francisco or Vancouver—
PekingOct. 9	BelgieOct. 12
AustraliaOct. 12	AlamedaOct. 14
MoanaOct. 21	AustraliaOct. 20
MloweraOct. 26	PeruOct. 22
ChinaOct. 28	WarrimooNov. 1
BelgieNov. 6	Janero Nov. 9
AustraliaNov. 9	MariposaNov. 11
AlamedaNov. 18	AustraliaNov. 17
WarrimooNov. 23	GaieleNov. 19
CopticNov. 25	AorangiNov. 26
R. Janeiro, Dec. 4	MoanaDec. 9
Australia, Dec. 7	DoricDec. 10
Mariposa, Dec. 16	Australia, Dec. 15
Aorangi, Dec. 21	ChinaDec. 19
PekingDec. 25	MloweraDec. 24

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The Bark FOHNG SUEY will sail from New York for Honolulu ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER 1ST. If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu Agents.

NOTICE.

During my absence from the country, Mr. J. C. Long of